

## Daily Democrat.

TERMS OF DAILY DEMOCRAT TO THE COUNTRY.

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For Judge of Court of Appeals,  
R. K. WILLIAMS,  
OF GRAVES COUNTY.

District composed of Allen, Butler, Breckinridge, Bullitt, Caldwell, Crittenden, Christian, Davies, Edmonson, Fulton, Graves, Grayson, Hancock, Hickman, Henderson, Hopkins, Livingston, Lyon, Logan, Marshall, McCreckin, Muhlenberg, Nelson, Ohio, Simpson, Todd, Trigg, Union, Warren, and Webster.

We publish in another column the proceedings of a Convention held in Carrollton to nominate a Judge and Commonwealth's Attorney for the Eighth Judicial District. They request us to publish the proceedings, and we shall comply with that request. They have put us in bad company; but no matter for that. We have kept a good deal of bad company in our time, and would have been spoiled by it long ago, if possible. We don't object to it. One infinitely greater than any of us said he came to call the rights of sinners to repentance, and hence he kept what the world at least called bad company. If the Democracy had followed our advice, and not gone after strange gods, the country would not today be suffering the calamities of civil war. We shall tender our comments and our advice again gratis. We don't expect they will heed us; for, we fear, they are joined to their idols.

The first resolution reads very well, until it comes to restoring our broken and unhappy country to its original unitary purposes and peaceful condition, if possible. That is not Democratic. When did that glorious old party put an "if" before a good and great purpose to be accomplished, it had no "if" or "but" about it. It was a party of faith in the people and faith in itself. It never would admit an "if" in a Government based on the intelligence and virtue of the masses. This "Union must and shall be preserved," is an expression with the genuine Democracy about it. No possible other than Democracy about it. That Convention, to have allowed any "if" in such a case.

The second resolution is all right. The Abolition programme is incompatible with the existence of the Union in peace. This irrepressible conflict is a lie when applied to the sections of the Union; but there is an irrepressible conflict between Abolitionism and the Constitution of the United States. But here, unfortunately, there is an omission. Another resolution is wanted. There is another party that has thrown the Constitution out of doors and trampled it under foot. Against this other party not a word is said.

If these Democrats, as they want to be styled, are so much in love with the Constitution of the United States, how happens it that they have not a word of censure for a faction that resist not only the provisions of that instrument, but its entire existence? They have not, patched up, disfigured and mutilated the old Constitution; set up their patchwork instead of the old document, discarding the latter altogether. These men, in fact, belong to that very faction in this State that would, if possible, have placed Kentucky outside of this Constitution and in the rebellion. They love the Constitution so they want to throw it away and join a country under another instrument. They loved it so well they could not bear to obey it, and give all their sympathies to-day to another Government, under another Constitution.

It will not do to call this Democracy and its authors Democrats. The name is too much unlike the thing to stick.

The third resolution does very well, were it not for the history of its authors. Great admirers of the Northern Democracy! How many of them stood by the Northern Democracy in their great struggle of 1860, when help was needed? And how have they stood by this Northern Democratic party since that contest ended so disastrously to them? The Northern Democrats deserve all that is said of them; but these self-styled Democrats admire what they do not support, and don't try to imitate.

We are bound to go outside of these resolutions, and look at the party that publishes them. They are what the rest of the State call, and justly too, Secessionists. If their counsels had been followed, and had their efforts succeeded, Kentucky would have been in rebellion to-day. She would have followed South Carolina as Virginia and Tennessee did.

They may think well of Northern Democrats and conservative men, but what must the latter think of them? In 1860, when the Northern Democracy were in a desperate struggle with Republicanism and Abolitionism, what aid and comfort did the party that passed these resolutions? Where were they then? As soon as these Northern Democrats were overcome, did these self-styled Democrats stand by them? These Northern Democrats sent a strong representation to Congress, and had some strength in the Senate. With the aid of the South they held the power to defy all the radicals in the administration of the Government. But how did these Southern self-styled Democrats behave upon the very crisis of the fight for the Constitution and the rights of the States? Like a part of the forces at Bull Run, at Shiloh, and at Fair Oaks—they fled—they skedaddled. Kentucky was shaken by their desertion. She held her position; but no thanks to these self-styled Democrats. They ingloriously ran. Thanks to the genuine Democrats of the State, Kentucky did not desert these Northern Democrats. The Union Democrats and conservatives of the State sent their men to Congress to stand by these noble Democrats of the North, who never denied to the South any right she was entitled to. In Congress there were those Northern Democrats and the border State men, battling as of old for the Constitution and the Union.

These self-styled Democrats see the con-

stitution, and now another, and perhaps a stronger one, is aroused by this proposition. It seems to directly tell the people of part of Virginia that their State shall not stand as it did. It strikes at Virginia interest and Virginia pride, and will be another item of disunion. We hope that the measure will therefore be rejected. Now is not the time for it, even if there ever was a time for the division.

The Result of Well-Directed Energy Never Loses its Reward.  
Editors Democrat—Gentlemen: A few evenings since this truth was beautifully illustrated at the High School building, corner of Ninth and Chestnut streets, at the close of the addresses made by Professor J. Lawrence Smith, Dr. Jenkins and G. W. Morris, Esq.

Prof. Jenkins led out, so to speak, in a discourse upon Natural Science in general, in which he showed the incalculable benefits that any practical or theoretical knowledge of Physics had previously done among the nations of the earth that fostered it, in developing the wealth of those nations, besides the civilization it had served to propagate, and in all this succeeded well. This was the finale to the series of lectures he has been delivering this season for the benefit of the graduating classes of the Male and Female High School and for scientific persons in general.

After this most excellent lecture G. W. Morris, Esq., arose and addressed the audience (a very respectable one, as my seat shows) in a most modest but significant manner, and spoke, too, as the exponent of a School Board ought to speak. He alluded briefly to the living fact that we have, in the city of Louisville, a High School. He did not say it was male and female, but it is so understood to be. He said a hard struggle had been encountered and great energy used by the School Board, coupled with religious aid, to place in the city a school where he thought they ought to be placed; and from this standpoint he was glad to know that many of the most intelligent citizens of Louisville were equally gratified in viewing its noble true course of educational enterprise. He believed it now organized upon one of the best systems to be found in all the country, which, if persevered in, was calculated at no distant day to render our city a model of the kind of public instruction as were New York, Boston, and Philadelphia. He had his doubts as to the success of the High Schools, through the present crisis, about a year ago; thought that under the imperious necessity of the times these departments would be compelled to cease operations. But now, at this turning point in our country's history, he was more than gratified to hear personally from the very men who were those who were attending these schools, that they were constrained to believe that the High School enterprise was the great desideratum of the present day, and felt the Board of Education to be well advised in their resolve, and felt determined that if the good people of Louisville would now aid them a little, and the Board had never called on them before, that the High School must be made to rank with the best of the schools in the land, and such, he was pained to say, was being developed, even to the satisfaction of their most sanguine hopes.

The President alluded also to the great necessity of having the use of these schools, complete and ample apparatus; and this needed no argument, for they had been using borrowed articles for the necessary illustrations in natural science; that the School Board had already drawn largely upon their funds, to finish off the Male High School building, that they would not be able to purchase an apparatus—the occasion was opportune—that Professor Jenkins, who was about to make a trip to Europe, and could make a profitable outlay of a few thousand dollars. This amount would purchase double as much in Europe as in any other place. The President took occasion, when Professor J. Lawrence Smith, Professor in the Medical College of Louisville, was invited to take the floor and say something on the subject. The Doctor thought the enterprise a good one, and thought that under the imperious necessity of the times these departments would be compelled to cease operations. But now, at this turning point in our country's history, he was more than gratified to hear personally from the very men who were those who were attending these schools, that they were constrained to believe that the High School enterprise was the great desideratum of the present day, and felt the Board of Education to be well advised in their resolve, and felt determined that if the good people of Louisville would now aid them a little, and the Board had never called on them before, that the High School must be made to rank with the best of the schools in the land, and such, he was pained to say, was being developed, even to the satisfaction of their most sanguine hopes.

Among other propositions we see the strongest reasons to condemn is one of the Lower House, referred to the Committee on Territories, proposing the division of Virginia, and the erection of a new State from a section of it.

We see no reason for granting this request, made by the secession, but every reason for rejecting it. The Constitution lays down a particular way by which a State is divided. A consent of the other States is required, as well as the consent of the State which is to be divided. We cannot see upon what principle of right Western Virginia can be said to actually represent the whole of the State. She may claim technically to do so, as having the only legal government in the State; but it would ill-become the United States Government to take advantage of that technicality to divide and destroy the historic old State. It strikes us in every sense as wrong. Unsecession of the State, and that the largest section, has not been heard upon the question, but it is known to be opposed to the division. It is apparently, as all must see at a glance, but a portion of Virginia which makes this demand, whereas the consent of the whole State is necessary to such a radical change.

It is also true that the appeal for a division at present is not addressed to the whole of her sister States, but only to a portion of them. A large number of them which will probably oppose the division are not present in Congress, so that it is apparent that it is an appeal from the section of a State to a section of the entire States. We cannot consent to see Congress grant the request, nor would we recognize it if it should be done. We are opposed, also, to seeing the States restored to the Union by pieces. We wish to see them come back as they were, unshorn of any of their power or territory. After this is done, we will be ready to entertain any proposition for the division of a State, but not before.

As to Virginia, we confess all of our prejudices are against the proposition, nor can we see how any Virginian could wish it. It seems to us that a State whose government and territory had come down through the hands of Henry and Jefferson ought to preserve its unity. We cannot see how any citizen in it can consent to a plan by which Mount Vernon is made to be in another State. All the early history of Virginia would urge us to oppose such a proposition; and against these prejudices we would require the greatest possible countervailing reasons to overcome them—reasons better than any we have heard yet. One thing we will not consent to, and that is to see the State divided at the wish of a part of it only, and that, too, by the authority of only a part of Congress.

The division of a State is a matter of integrity to all its people directly, and indirectly to all the people of the States, and when such a thing is attempted, we wish to see a real consent, not a merely technical one.

This is but one scheme of the radicals and one in which their favorite negro question is only indirectly involved. They advocate it as a means of punishing the disloyal part of the State, but such means are dangerous to a fair restoration of the State to the Union. The objection to the administration and opposition to anti-slavery, have been strong levers to arouse a spirit of op-

position, and now another, and perhaps a stronger one, is aroused by this proposition. It seems to directly tell the people of part of Virginia that their State shall not stand as it did. It strikes at Virginia interest and Virginia pride, and will be another item of disunion. We hope that the measure will therefore be rejected. Now is not the time for it, even if there ever was a time for the division.

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liberty of the citizens and the preservation of the State.

3. That we hail with pleasure the uprising of the conservative Democratic party of the Northern States, and that with said party we are prepared to act in restoring our distracted country to its once happy and prosperous condition.

4. That in view of the present excited condition of the country, the adoption of all political discussions calculated to inflame the mind of the people should be avoided, and the people left free and unbiased to cast their votes as in their own judgment they may deem best for our common interest.

5. That the Kentucky Yeoman, Covington Journal, Louisville Express, Cincinnati Enquirer, and Louisville Democrat, be requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting.

William S. Pryor, of Henry county, was unanimously nominated for the office of Circuit Judge, and P. U. Major, of Franklin, for that of Commonwealth's Attorney. A committee was appointed to wait on these gentlemen and inform them of their nomination, which being done, they both accepted, and in short and appropriate remarks addressed themselves to a support of the principles asserted in the platform adopted by the Convention.

Whereupon the Convention adjourned sine die.  
P. O. TURPIN, Pres't.  
T. J. HARRIS, Sec'y.

From Memphis.  
THE REIGN OF TERRORISM BEFORE THE ARRIVAL OF THE FEDERAL FLEET—MONEY AFFAIRS AND THE CAPTURE—SUGAR AND MOLASSES IN THIS CITY—ABUNDANT HARVEST OF NEWS—THE STEAMSHIP GEN. BRAGG.

(Special Correspondence of the Missouri Democrat.)  
MEMPHIS, June 9, 1862.  
After the stirring events of Friday, the quiet and good order observed yesterday in the city was remarkable.

Being Sunday, the expression of the people at this juncture of affairs was looked for with some curiosity. I was told that in some of the churches in the city, prayers for Jeff. Davis and his bogus government were still offered; but in the one I attended, that of the Rev. Dr. Grady, a man who has the reputation of doing his own thinking, and of not being afraid to think aloud, there was certainly nothing of the kind. After church we walked into the city square to see the new patriotic mottoes on the base of the bust of General Jackson, which stands in the center of the square. The only one that has been defaced is the one on the north side. It once read: "The Federal Union: it is our only hope." "The Federal Union: it is our only hope," but some rebel vandals had hacked and battered the word "Federal" in the inscription so that it is almost obliterated. This and the demolished calicoes were the probable cause of the rioting on other than that they feared they might get into it some time, are the only signs of the former mob rule which we noticed. Yet Union men who have heretofore not dared to say that they were Union men, are now on the base of the bust of General Jackson, which stands in the center of the square. The only one that has been defaced is the one on the north side. It once read: "The Federal Union: it is our only hope." "The Federal Union: it is our only hope," but some rebel vandals had hacked and battered the word "Federal" in the inscription so that it is almost obliterated. This and the demolished calicoes were the probable cause of the rioting on other than that they feared they might get into it some time, are the only signs of the former mob rule which we noticed. 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MEDICAL

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AND VENEREAL INFIRMARY,  
Chartered by the Legislature of Ky.  
For the Cure of all Private Diseases.

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MISCELLANEOUS

WEST BADEN SPRINGS,  
Orange County, Indiana.  
WILL BE OPENED FOR THE SEASON AT THE  
following low rates: One dollar per day, and  
two dollars per week. For further particulars  
see circulars. West Baden Springs, Ind.  
J. A. LEE, Proprietor.

THIS WEEK

O. BARBER & CO.,

317 Fourth Street,

LOUISVILLE,

WILL OFFER

\$20,000

WORTH OF DRESS GOODS,

Embracing everything new and desirable, at

Auction Prices,

COMMENCING

On Monday, June 16th,

Among which we offer

10,000 yards Barege Anglais at 6¢ cents,

worth 15 cents.

6,000 yards 8-4 Barege at 25¢ cents, worth

40 cents.

100 pieces French Moretz at 20¢ cents, worth

35 cents.

100 pieces Crepe French Moretz at 25¢ cents,

worth 40 cents.

60 pieces super Crepe French Moretz

at 30¢ cents, worth 50 cents.

French Organdies, new and desirable

styles, at 25, 30, 35, and 60 cents.

Jacquets, real French Printings, and fine

Cloths at 25, 35, and 40 cents.

100 pieces Pacific Lawns at 12¢ cents.

Also, Embroidered Grenadines, Tissues,

Grenadines, Reppes, Plaid and Figured.

Fancy Silks, in Stripes, Plain, Brocade,

Shot, and Checks.

A tremendous stock of DOMESTICS at

equally low prices, including all the best

of Bleached and Brown Cottons, Prints,

Plaid Cottons, Checks, &c., by the yard,

piece, or case.

Just received a large stock of ENGLISH

and AMERICAN BRUSSELS CARPET-

ING, also, 8-ply CARPETING, INGRAIN

CARPETING, plain and check STRAW

MATTING, OILCLOTHS, all kinds of

CURTAIN GOODS, at very low prices.

S. Barker & Co.

Scalped Proposals.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
Louisville, Ky., June 14, 1862.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT  
this office until 10 o'clock, a. m., on Saturday, the 15th

of June 1862, for furnishing the following:

(a) Cavalry Horses—twelve hundred to be delivered at  
this office, on or before the 1st of July, 1862.

(b) The horses must be sound; not less than six nor  
more than eight years old; not less than five hands  
high; and of good temper. They must be of the  
breeds of Kentucky, Maryland, Virginia, and  
Tennessee, and be subject to a rigid inspection by sworn  
Government Land Agents.

No more will be accepted.

The delivery to commence on or before the 1st of July,  
1862, and the whole to be delivered on or before the  
15th of July, 1862.

Proposals may be made for furnishing the whole or  
any part of the above quantities, and the bidder may  
submit a bond, with two or more sureties, for the faithful  
performance of the contract.

No bid from any bidder will be considered, unless  
it is accompanied by a receipt for the deposit of \$100,000.

For further particulars, address  
Col. THOMAS SWANSON,  
Asst. Quartermaster General, U. S. A.

LOST.

ON THE 12TH INST. INSTANT, TWO CERTAIN  
and certain accounts, one owned by Capt. G. H. Roper,  
and approved by Gen. G. H. Roper, and the other  
owned by Gen. G. H. Roper, and approved by Gen. G. H. Roper,  
both of which are now in the hands of the  
Government, and are of great value. The person  
who has them is requested to return them to the  
Government, and to receive the reward of \$100,000.  
For further particulars, address  
Col. THOMAS SWANSON,  
Asst. Quartermaster General, U. S. A.

\$10 Reward.

LOST—TWO HORSES—ON WEDNESDAY, JUNE  
12th, coming from Portland to the Government  
stables at 10 o'clock, a. m., and on the 13th, at 10  
o'clock, a. m., and on the 14th, at 10 o'clock, a. m.,  
and on the 15th, at 10 o'clock, a. m., and on the 16th,  
at 10 o'clock, a. m., and on the 17th, at 10 o'clock,  
a. m., and on the 18th, at 10 o'clock, a. m., and on the  
19th, at 10 o'clock, a. m., and on the 20th, at 10  
o'clock, a. m., and on the 21st, at 10 o'clock, a. m.,  
and on the 22nd, at 10 o'clock, a. m., and on the 23rd,  
at 10 o'clock, a. m., and on the 24th, at 10 o'clock,  
a. m., and on the 25th, at 10 o'clock, a. m., and on the  
26th, at 10 o'clock, a. m., and on the 27th, at 10  
o'clock, a. m., and on the 28th, at 10 o'clock, a. m.,  
and on the 29th, at 10 o'clock, a. m., and on the 30th,  
at 10 o'clock, a. m., and on the 31st, at 10 o'clock,  
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Daily Democrat.

OFFICIAL.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

THURSDAY EVENING, June 12, 1882.

Present—President Barrett and all the members except Mr. Terry.

On motion the reading of the Journal was dispensed with.

A communication was received from His Honor the Mayor, informing the Council that the seal brought by Wm. H. Pope's estate, the city had been decided against the city, and recommending that the judgment be reversed, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

A claim in favor of T. & J. F. Jefferson, for \$9.80, for groceries furnished on relief fund account for 1881, was referred to the Committee on Finance.

The Engineer's report of the alley between Tenth and Ninth streets from Broadway to York street, J. D. Salvage contractor, was referred to the Street Committee of the Western District.

The Engineer's report on the drainage of the north side of Main at Seventeenth street, was referred to the Street Committee of the Western District.

A contract executed by P. McGinley to build a culvert across Clay street in Bergans Creek, was referred to the Street Committee of the Eastern District.

The report of the Keeper of the Workhouse on prisoners for May, 1882, was read.

The statement of Wm. Kay, back tax collector, was referred to the Committee on Finance.

The report of the Superintendent of the Western District for \$485.81 from May 30th to June 11th, 1882, was referred to the Street Committee of the Western District.

Alderman Baird presented a resolution (in conformity with an act of the Legislature) permitting the Louisville and Portland Railroad Company to construct a railroad on Main street from Tenth to Twelfth street, from Main to Market street, and on Market street from Tenth to Sixth street, which was referred to the Committee on Finance and Streets of the Eastern and Western Districts.

Alderman Downing, from the Committee on Police, to whom was referred an ordinance from the Common Council repealing Ordinance No. 238, reported same, which was passed.

Alderman Johnson, from the Committee on Finance, to whom was referred the communication of the Mayor, reported a resolution on same, authorizing the Mayor to register or carry to the Court of Appeals the suit of W. H. Pope's estate vs. the City, which was adopted.

JOINT SESSION.

Pursuant to resolution, both Boards met in Joint Session at half past eight o'clock, for the election of Police, with the following result:

Day Watchmen for the city at large—Robt. G. Blair, D. T. Bligh, Jno. S. Galtner, and C. W. Tiller.

REGULAR DAY WATCHMEN.

Tenth Ward—Henry Ryan.

First Ward—Alex. Simpson.

Second Ward—Wm. T. Cassell.

Fourth Ward—Richard O. Priest.

Fifth Ward—John R. Keough.

Sixth Ward—Harvey Seaton.

Seventh Ward—John R. Keough.

Eighth Ward—Charles Glass.

Ninth Ward—Jerry Antle.

Portland—Lewis B. Smith.

REGULAR NIGHT POLICEMEN.

Portland—Joe Harmon and Edick Arnold.

Ninth Ward—Joseph G. Baird and Jacob

In balloting for night policeman for the Eighth Ward a name was called, which was not nominated. The President decided that the vote should not be counted, for which decision D. G. W. Ronald made an appeal, and on the call of the year and says the appeal was sustained by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Downing, Murphy, Osborne, Hubbard, Peter, Drysdale, Barker, Herbert, Caruth, Crowe, Guy, Kinkaid, Rabel, Spaulding, Storry, Tompsett, and Turner—19.

Nays—Messrs. Brown, Baird, Ronald, Abrams, Armstrong, Granger, Spaulding, Tucker, and Teyman—3.

In the second ballot, James Sayre received 16 votes, John H. Rodgers 17, and John Lathrop 16, when the chair decided that Mr. Rodgers was elected, from which an appeal was made, and on the call of Mr. Kay for year and says the decision of the chair was overruled by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Murphy, Brown, Ronald, Armstrong, Caruth, Granger, Jefferson, Kinkaid, and Tucker—8.

Nays—Messrs. Downing, Osborne, Hubbard, Peter, Drysdale, Baird, Abrams, Herbert, Caruth, Crowe, Guy, Kinkaid, Rabel, Spaulding, Storry, Tompsett, and Turner—18.

On the third ballot the chair decided that James Sayre and John Lathrop were elected from which an appeal was made, and the decision of the chair overruled by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Murphy, Brown, Ronald, Armstrong, Caruth, Granger, Jefferson, Kinkaid, and Tucker—8.

Nays—Messrs. Downing, Osborne, Hubbard, Peter, Drysdale, Baird, Abrams, Herbert, Caruth, Crowe, Guy, Kinkaid, Rabel, Spaulding, Storry, Tompsett, and Turner—18.

It was then moved to reconsider the vote by which the decision of the chair was overruled in declaring John H. Rodgers elected in the second ballot, which provided for the decision of the chair in that instance was sustained by the following vote, on call of Mr. Kay:

Yeas—Messrs. Brown, Ronald, Armstrong, Caruth, Granger, Jefferson, Kinkaid, and Tucker—8.

Nays—Messrs. Downing, Osborne, Hubbard, Peter, Drysdale, Baird, Abrams, Herbert, Caruth, Crowe, Guy, Kinkaid, Rabel, Spaulding, Storry, Tompsett, and Turner—18.

Nays—Messrs. Downing, Osborne, Hubbard, Peter, Drysdale, Baird, Abrams, Herbert, Caruth, Crowe, Guy, Kinkaid, Rabel, Spaulding, Storry, Tompsett, and Turner—18.

James Sayre was also elected night watchman for the Eighth Ward.

REGULAR NIGHT WATCHMEN.

7th Ward—J. G. Eiler and Robt. H. Hillon.

6th Ward—John Lambourne and Chas. Janot.

5th Ward—Henry B. Green and Wm. McGinley.

4th Ward—John H. Williams and Wm. Cross.

3rd Ward—Font. W. Hall and Jas. Shindler.

2nd Ward—Alex. Cross and Jas. C. Shank.

1st Ward—Thos. Ryan and W. A. Foreman.

10th Ward—Thos. Gerathy and Edward Bond.

For Shipping—John Traylor.

For Socktows—Saddles Dressing and Chas. Hatzel.

For the Point—Wm. Gussenhouser.

For California—J. C. Lowry.

NIGHT WATCHMEN FOR THE CITY AT LARGE.

Thos. McKivogue, Thos. Antle, A. Hatzel, Wm. E. Curry, Jas. L. Turner, and Thos. Slater.

SUPERVISOR POLICEMEN FOR THE CITY AT LARGE.

On motion the joint session was adjourned.

SAML A. MILLER, Clerk.

H. W. WILKES, Jr., MANUFACTURER AND DEALER, No. 406 MAIN STREET, LOUISVILLE, KY.

Factory Findings generally.

Woolen Machinery,

Card Clothing,

Rubber Belting,

Fan-Mill Castings,

Calcutta Lace Leather,

Leather Belting,

Wave Wire Screenery,

Sieves, Riddles & Traps,

Gum Hose and Packing,

Sheet Metals, all kinds,

Flax and Wool Wheels,

Wire, all kind, and a

Thousand other Articles.

Wool Bought and Sold.

COAL OIL—HOMER MADE.

Louisville Coal and Carbon Oil Works.

WE HAVE A LARGE STOCK OF SUPERIOR

Burning Oil, at low rates. Delivering, Petroleum and Kerosene, very cheap.

W. E. SKENE & CO., 101 Main Street, Louisville, Ky.

COAL OIL LAMPS.

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS. DEALERS SUPPLIED

at very low rates.

W. E. SKENE & CO., 101 Main Street, Louisville, Ky.

WE HAVE ONE HUNDRED BARRELS UNIN-

pected Barrels Oil of superior quality, which we will sell at low rates.

W. E. SKENE & CO., 101 Main Street, Louisville, Ky.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MARK & DOWNS.

CORNER FOURTH AND JEFFERSON.

RECEIVED THIS DAY.

Extra rich Paris Organics.

Embroideries, Lace and Gloves.

Black Lace Points, etc.

All for sale at low prices.

MARK & DOWNS.

419

AUCTION, SALES,

AND

LIVERY STABLE

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING OBTAINED

an exclusive privilege to sell and

livery business, have regular auctions of stock, in

the city, between Sixth and Seventh streets, where he will

be pleased to see those who wish to buy and those who

wish to sell. D. L. HANCOCK, Auctioneer.

D. L. HANCOCK, Auctioneer.

Successors to F. Fielding & Co.,

Dealers in Hay,

EXCLUSIVELY.

THE HIGHEST PRICE IN CASH WILL BE PAID

for any quantity of hay, delivered on the levee or

at the public sale, on or before May 30th, 1882.

N. B. TAYLOR & CO.,

Louisville, March 6, 1882.

MRS. C. K. SANGER

Has opened a new stock of

Millinery,

Which she invites the ladies to call and examine.

She has secured the services of Mrs. T. L. HART, a

first class milliner, who will be pleased to wait

upon her friends and customers. J. JEFFERSON STREET.

STRAW GOODS AND BONNET FRAMES at wholesale

and retail. BLEACHING AND PRESSING done

well. J. JEFFERSON STREET.

GERMAN

INSURANCE COMPANY,

East side Third st., bet. Main & Market.

SIGHT DRAFTS

—ON—

FOREIGN PARTS

WE HAVE MADE ARRANGEMENTS TO DRAW

on the principal cities of GERMANY, FRANCE,

ENGLAND, AUSTRIA, HOLLAND, and

also, on all the principal cities of NORTH AMERICA AND AUSTRALIA.

at the lowest rates. J. JEFFERSON STREET.

Crockery and Glassware.

THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF WHITE

and colored crockery and glassware, in the

city, and at the lowest prices. J. JEFFERSON STREET.

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TRANSPORTATION.

LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY

AND CHICAGO

RAILROAD.

For St. Louis, Chicago & Detroit.

1882. Summer Arrangement. 1882.

ON AND AFTER SUNDAY, MAY 4, 1882, PAS-

senger Trains will leave New Albany, opposite

Louisville, as follows:

8:00 A. M. CHICAGO EXPRESS—Daily except Sun-

day, making close connection at Mitchell with

the O. & M. Railroad for St. Louis, Chicago, and

West, reaching St. Louis at 6:00 P. M., and

also at Green Castle Junction with the T. & N.

T. & W. Railroad, East and West, and at Michigan

City for Chicago and Detroit.

8:00 P. M. ST. LOUIS NIGHT EXPRESS—Daily,

reaching St. Louis at 6:00 A. M., and Cincinnati at

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